# Warren County



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# Hope Auto Care Route 611

#### **Hope Township**

#### **Warren County**

**BLOCK:** 100 **LOT:** 2600

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station

State Lead **OPERATION STATUS:** Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1 Acre SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsTreating

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Partially Removed/Treating

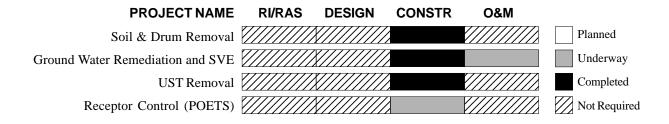
#### FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund	\$552,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund	\$458,000
Underground Storage Tanks	\$181,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$130,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$116,000

#### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Hope Auto Care site is located in a rural area where residents rely on private wells for their potable water supply. Formerly a gas station, the site currently operates as an automotive repair facility only. While the facility functioned as a gas station, several underground tanks were used for the storage of gasoline, kerosene and waste oil. In 1989, the property owner excavated two leaking underground storage tanks that had contaminated the soil and ground water. Approximately 90 tons of petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated soil were excavated along with the tanks but some of the contaminated soil was left in place. NJDEP determined that a plume of gasoline-contaminated ground water had migrated from the site and impacted two nearby private potable wells. In 1990, NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the two contaminated private potable wells, initiated a long-term potable well sampling program to protect other residents with private wells in the area, and installed a remediation system at the site to extract and treat the ground water. In 1994, NJDEP installed a soil vapor recovery system (SVE) at the site to address the residually-contaminated subsurface soil. NJDEP later excavated the two remaining underground storage tanks and 150 additional tons of petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated soil. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the SVE is ongoing under the supervision of NJDEP.

In 1996, NJDEP shut down the ground water treatment system after sampling showed that the contaminant levels in the ground water were below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. However, recent sampling has indicated that the contaminant levels have risen to slightly above ground water quality criteria. NJDEP restarted the ground water remediation system in 1999 and will continue to operate the system until ground water quality criteria are achieved.



## **Independence Township Ground Water Contamination**

### **Route 46 and Asbury and Ketchum Roads**

**Independence Township** 

**Warren County** 

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

State Lead, IEC OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsDelineated

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply

Provided

**FUNDING SOURCES** 

**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED** 

 Spill Fund
 \$511,000

 1986 Bond Fund
 \$4,220,000

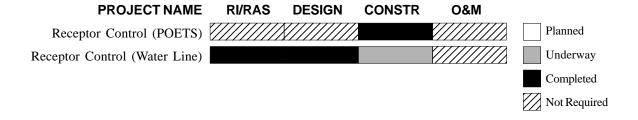
 Corporate Business Tax
 \$150,000

#### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Ground water contamination was discovered in this area in 1992, after sampling of a residential drinking water well indicated elevated levels of chlorinated volatile organic compounds. This finding prompted the Warren County Health Department to initiate a potable well sampling program in the area, which was eventually expanded to include 233 wells in the Township. The Health Department determined that 49 private wells were contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards, and other wells had traces of the same compounds. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the wells contaminated above standards as an interim remedy to provide potable water for those residents.

NJDEP subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) and conducted a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) to evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area. The RAS concluded that the most cost-effective long-term solution was the extension of public water lines to all 148 properties within the GWIA. Independence Township completed construction of the water lines in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP.

NJDEP has identified a manufacturer of photoelectric devices that is located within the GWIA as a Potentially Responsible Party for the ground water contamination. Low levels of volatile organic compounds such as trichloroethane, trichloroethylene and dichloroethane have been detected in ground water monitor wells and subsurface soils at this facility. NJDEP and the Potentially Responsible Party have entered into a Settlement Agreement that requires the Potentially Responsible Party to perform various remedial activities at the facility and reimburse NJDEP for past and future remedial actions related to the GWIA.



# Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination Route 643 to Route 31 Washington Township Warren County

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable Federal Lead OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 3.500 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterTrichloroethyleneDelineating

Tetrachloroethylene

Potable Water Trichloroethylene Alternate Water Supply

Tetrachloroethylene Provided/Treating

Soil Trichloroethylene Delineating

Tetrachloroethylene

FUNDING SOURCES
Superfund
Superfund
\$4,500,000

#### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Kittatinny Limestone Aquifer, which serves as the sole source of potable water for private wells and municipal wells in the Pohatcong Valley, has been contaminated by volatile organic compounds from an unknown source. The contamination was first discovered in the late 1970s, when high levels of tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) were detected in two local public supply wells. One of the supply wells was closed and a carbon filtration system was installed on the other to remove the contaminants from the water. In the mid-1980s, the Warren County Health Department determined that private potable wells at 79 properties in the region were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. These properties were connected to the public water supply system in 1988.

The Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination was added to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1989. USEPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives. The field work for the RI/FS began in mid-1999. The field work entails installing ground water monitor wells and temporary well points, sampling private wells at residential, commercial and industrial properties to delineate the extent of the ground water contamination, and conducting soil sampling, soil gas surveys and a geological survey.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Sitewide					Planned
					Underway
					Completed
					Not Required